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RURAL DISTRICT OF
BAGSHOT


ANNUAL REPORT

of the



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
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THE ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1959



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ANNUAL REPORT

Council Offices,

Weybridge,

Surrey.

May, 1960.

To the Chairman and Members of the Bagshot Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the district for the year 1959. The report has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health in Circular 1/60.

The population of the Rural District at mid-year 1959 was 15,830, an increase of 490 from the previous year. The natural increase from the excess of births over deaths was 65 so 425 represented an influx of new population.

The birth-rate, corrected for age and sex distribution to make it comparable with the country as a whole, was 15.12, comparing with 16.5 for England and Wales.

The death-rate, similarly adjusted, was 10.31, comparing with 11.60 for England and Wales.

Of the 39 deaths from malignant disease, 7 were due to cancer of the lung, giving a death-rate of 0.44 per 1,000, a similar figure to last year.

An outbreak of dysentery of the Sonne type occurred in the summer months in an infant and primary school. A scarlet fever outbreak occurred in a residential school in the Spring. These epidemiological incidents are recorded more fully later on in this report. Measles showed its biennial increased incidence during the year. Otherwise the incidence of infectious disease was small.

Only two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year and no deaths occurred from tuberculosis.

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year. The response to vaccination was extremely good and it is estimated that approximately 90 per cent in the age group from 6 months to 16 years have now been protected.

No cases of diphtheria have occurred in the district for over ten years. There was a very good response to immunisation during the year in all the local Council schools.

The sewerage scheme for Chobham and Bisley was completed during the year. Considerable progress had been made on the Lightwater sewerage scheme and the adaptation of the Sewage Works in Lightwater. A sewerage extension scheme for Queens Road, Bisley, was approved, and further schemes for the drainage of Fenns Lane, Lucas Green and Sunningdale were being considered at the end of the year.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their interest and support, and also the Clerk and Chief Officers for their ready assistance and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. P. MacIVER.

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

FOR THE AREA.

Members of the Public Health Committee for the year 1959.

Chairman: Councillor Miss A. C. Wardle. J.P.

Vice Chairman: Councillor Mr. H. J. Taylor.

Councillor Capt. D. H. C. Cooper, R.N.
(Chairman of the Council)

Councillor Mr. A. F. Coxon.

Councillor Mrs. P. M. Eastwood.

Councillor Mr. A. G. Martin.

Councillor Mr. F. A. Martineau, M.A., J.P.

Councillor Mr. Wm. Thomson.

Councillor Mrs. J. Z. Walker.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

Medical Officer of Health:

D. P. MacIVER, M.C., T.D., M.D., D.P.H.

The Medical Officer of Health acts in a similar capacity for the Urban Districts of Walton & Weybridge and Chertsey.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

P. S. FORBES, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Mr. Forbes holds the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health, the Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods and the Diploma in General Hygiene, Advanced (Honours) of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

M. STEER, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Mr. Steer holds the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health and the Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

Clerical Staff:

Office of the Medical Officer of Health:

MISS J. M. EGLON.

Miss Eylon is also responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health in the Urban District of Walton & Weybridge and the Urban District of Chertsey.

Office of the Public Health Inspector:

Mrs. J. A. DUIGENAN.

Rodent Officer:

G. YULE.

Address of the Medical Officer of Health.

Council Offices,
Weybridge,
Surrey.

Telephone: Weybridge 3844.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres	16,065
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by the Registrar-General)	15,830
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books ..	4,608
Rateable Value	£227,037
A sum represented by a Penny Rate	2897

Social Conditions, including Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants.

The District which comprises three Parishes, Bisley, Chobham and Windlesham, is chiefly residential in character. There are several small factories in the area. A large proportion of the population is engaged in agriculture, dairy-farming, and nursery gardening.

Committees concerned with matters of Public Health.

Public Health Committee.
Housing Committee.
Drainage sub-Committee.

Vital Statistics.

	1958	1959
Number of Births	216	235
Birth-Rate per 1,000 of the population	14.08	14.85
Birth-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's comparability factor)	14.92	15.13
Number of Still Births	3	6
Still Birth-Rate per 1,000 total births	13.70	24.90
Number of Deaths	168	170
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	10.95	10.74
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's comparability factor)	10.29	10.31
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths	48	65
Number of deaths of infants (under the age of one year)	4	9
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	18.52	38.26
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, Childbirth	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	0.07	0.19
Death-Rate from Pneumonia per 1,000 of the population	0.59	0.82
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	Nil	0.06
Death-Rate from Whooping Cough per 1,000 of the population	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	0.07	Nil
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	2.54	2.46
Death-Rate from Lung Cancer per 1,000 of the population	0.46	0.44
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	3.65	3.16

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Live Births:			
Legitimate	101	126	227
Illegitimate	4	4	8
Total Live and Still Births			241
Infant Mortality-Rate per 1,000 live births			38.26
- do - legitimate births			39.65
- do - illegitimate births			Nil

Neonatal mortality-rate per 1,000 live births	21.28
Early neonatal mortality-rate (total deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	21.28
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	45.64

The following table shows the birth and death rate per 1,000 of the population of the district, and England and Wales, for 1958 and 1959:-

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

	Annual rates per 1,000 of population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-rate		Death-rate					
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Bagshot R.D.	*14.92	*15.13	*10.28	*10.31	16.52	38.26	0.00	0.00
England & Wales	16.4	16.5	11.7	11.6	22.5	22.0	0.43	0.38

* Corrected for age and sex distribution by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	-
Tuberculosis, other forms	..	..	-
Syphilitic disease	..	..	-
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	-
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	-
Meningococcal Infections	..	..	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	-
Measles	1	-	1
Other Infective and Parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	1	2

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	3	7
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	4	4
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	14	24
Leukaemia, aplukaemia	1	-	1
Diabetes	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	9	9	18
Coronary disease, angina	14	9	23
Hypertension with heart disease	1	2	3
Other heart disease	11	13	24
Other circulatory disease	3	5	8
Influenza	2	1	3
Pneumonia	7	6	13
Bronchitis	10	-	10
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	-	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	4	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	6	13
Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	3
All other accidents	1	2	3
Suicide	-	2	2
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
ALL CAUSES ..	86	84	170

Infant Mortality.

The majority of deaths occurred in the first week of life and were due to prematurity and associated conditions.

The remainder in the age range from one to twelve months were mainly due to congenital malformations.

The following tables show the cause of death and age at death of infants under one year:-

Cause of death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total number under 1 month
Prematurity	2	-	-	-	2
Prematurity with associated conditions	3	-	-	-	3

Cause of Death.	1-3 months	4-6 months	7-9 months	10-12 months	Total number under 12 months.
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Congenital malformations	1	1	-	1	3
Encephalitis (post infective)	-	-	-	1	1

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

The District is fortunate in having a Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, which is used by general practitioners. In addition the Public Health Laboratory at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, can carry out any large scale investigation and also examines the Public Health Department's routine samples of food of all kinds, especially milk, water and ice-cream.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Ambulance Central Station for the North-Eastern area of the county is located at Guildford Road, Chertsey, (telephone Ottershaw 543).

In addition, the St. John Ambulance Brigade have one ambulance operating from Guildford Road, Bagshot.

Home Nursing and Midwifery.

The Surrey County Council maintains four whole-time trained nurses. Their addresses are as follows:

Miss L. Jackson	1 Westralia Villas, Grasmere Road, Lightwater.	Bagshot 3387
Mrs. M. D. Sporni	35, Windle Close, Winklesham.	Bagshot 2109

Mrs. A. Brunskill

16, Victoria Road,
Knaphill

Brookwood 3298

Mrs. H. Norton

Nurse's Cottage,
Scotts Grove Road,
Chobham.

Chobham 270

Health Visitors.

There are two County Health Visitors in the district who visit homes under the School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

Home Help Service.

The County Council maintains from its Divisional Offices in Woking a service for the provision of home helps in maternity cases, and for the purpose of giving assistance in homes when illness is present.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres under their School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes:-

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Clinic</u>	<u>Day</u>
Bagshot	St. Anne's Parish Hall	School Medical Child Welfare and Ante-Natal	1st. 3rd. and 5th. Tuesday, p.m.
Chobham	Village Hall	School Medical and Child Welfare	2nd. and 4th. Wednesday, p.m.
Windlesham	Village Institute	School Medical and Child Welfare	1st. 3rd. and 5th. Monday, p.m.
Lightwater	All Saints Church Hall	School Medical and Child Welfare	2nd. and 4th. Tuesday, p.m.

Tuberculosis Chest Clinics.

The Bagshot Rural District is served by the tuberculosis chest clinic at St. Peter's hospital, Chertsey, where the Chest Physician attends for consultation as follows:

3rd. Tuesday	5.30 p.m.
Thursdays	2.00 p.m.
Fridays	9.30 a.m.

Veneral Disease.

The following clinics are held for any persons wishing to attend from this area:-

GUILDFORD: Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Males	-	Tuesdays and Fridays, 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.
Females	-	Mondays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.
		Thursdays 9.30 to 11.0 a.m.

KINGSTON: Kingston County Hospital, Wolverton Avenue.

Females	-	Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.
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WOKING: Woking and District Victoria Hospital.

Males	-	Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.
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Hospitals.

The Woking and Chertsey Group hospital management Committee took over control of the following hospitals serving the district in July, 1948.

Bed
Complement

General Hospitals:

St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey	.. ..	404
Woking Victoria Hospital	.. ..	72

Maternity Hospitals:

Maternity Home, Windlesham	.. ..	10
Maternity Hospital, Woking	54

Infectious Diseases:

Ottershaw Isolation Hospital	24
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Chronic Sick:

Ottershaw hospital	38
Northcroft Hospital, Enfield Green	14
Red Roses, Leybridge	.. ..	12

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47.
National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

Action was required to be taken under the above Acts during the year by the Medical Officer of Health and the District Council for the removal to hospital in the case of an old lady living alone and physically incapacitated. The patient appears to have settled in to hospital routine very well.

Geriatric Services and the Care of the Chronic Sick.

There are 66 staffed chronic sick beds at Ottershaw, Northcroft (Egham) and Red Roses (Weybridge) where old persons who have become too frail or sick to fend for themselves may be looked after and rehabilitated as far as possible by physiotherapy, remedial exercises and occupational therapy.

Arrangements have also been made for daily admissions to these units for these services. Rotary admission whereby patients are admitted for two months and discharged home for four months has been introduced at Northcroft and Ottershaw. Temporary admissions, to enable persons looking after sick patients at home to have a holiday are also now arranged.

A convalescent home in a neighbouring district is to be converted for chronic sick beds. The 130 extra beds so provided should meet the ever increasing demand for these services in the Woking and Chartsey Hospitals Group.

In 1956 the Regional Hospital Board and the Surrey County Council appointed a Geriatrician to assist with the care of the elderly sick in this area. The Geriatrician's duties include maintaining close liaison with voluntary organisations and making recommendations to them both as to the care of unit patients and as to the general improvement of the services being provided.

Mortuaries.

A mortuary is provided at the Lightwater Cemetery and is available for the Windlesham and Bagshot area. The parishes of Chobham and Bisley have access to the mortuary at Woking.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Following a case of scarlet fever in a residential boys' school in February, five further cases occurred in the following month. A visit was paid to the school and it was pointed out, in order to control the outbreak, that it was necessary to isolate all cases of tonsillitis and carriers of the causal organism. This was readily agreed to by the headmaster. All pupils, school, nursing and kitchen staff, had nasopharyngeal swabs taken and examined. Several cases of suspicious tonsillitis and carriers of the organism were discovered and isolated, including one member of the kitchen staff. Strict isolation of suspicious cases and carriers was carried out.

The position was complicated as there was a coincident outbreak of measles in the school.

These measures fortunately resulted in a cessation of further cases. The causal organism was found to be haemolytic streptococcus Group A (Lancefield).

Nine further cases were notified, mainly in children in attendance at Council schools. These occurred in different parts of the district and in separate schools and did not appear to be connected in any way.

The disease ran a mild uncomplicated course and no patients required hospital treatment.

Diphtheria.

For the eleventh consecutive year no cases have occurred in children up to school leaving age. This remarkable success has been achieved mainly by two injections of prophylactics at a month's interval beginning at about eight months of age and followed by a single supplementary dose on entering school.

Details of outbreaks occurring in other districts show that diphtheria mainly affects the pre-school and early school age groups, and emphasise the necessity of the above routine procedure.

The following figures give the Immunity Index at the end of the year:

Under 1 year.	1 to 4 years.	5 to 14 years.	Total under 15 years.
23.3	80.9	54.5	59.1

Details of the number of children immunised during the year are as follows:-

Primary injections	...	189
Reinforcing doses	...	404

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Notification from seaports and airports is received from time to time of cases of smallpox or contacts of smallpox arriving in the country. Travellers from countries where smallpox is endemic can make the journey to this country well within the incubation period: indeed in some cases the distance can be compassed between the onset of the illness and the first appearance of the rash. Once the disease is recognised control can usually be secured by the proven methods of ascertainment of contacts, effective vaccination of close contacts and supervision for a period of sixteen days from the last exposure to infection. It is, therefore, necessary to secure as high a percentage as possible of vaccination in infancy. If re-vaccination has to be carried out later, say in a local outbreak or for persons proceeding abroad, a mild reaction is ensured, whereas a primary vaccination in adult years may react severely.

Notifications have been received of the following vaccinations carried out:-

Primary vaccination	...	153
Re-vaccination	...	27

Measles.

The cycle of measles outbreaks extends over two years with the major phase in one year and the minor phase in the following year.

This was the year of major incidence, 327 cases being notified as compared with ten in 1958. The cases occurred in the early age group of school age children and in pre-school children. Two cases required hospital treatment, one an adult of 53 years with early signs of pneumonia. The second case was an infant of ten months who was admitted with the rare condition of encephalitis following measles and died a few hours after admission.

Measles has declined in severity in recent years. It is a most difficult disease to control as the patient is liable to be highly infectious before the diagnosis is suspected.

Stock of serum (Gamma Globulin) are available but, being limited, are reserved for infants under six months or in children under two years where there is a special risk if measles is contracted.

Whooping Cough.

One case of whooping cough was notified.

Details of children immunised during the year are as follows:-

Primary injections ... 160

Polio-myelitis.

No cases were notified during the year.

Approximately 90 per cent of school and pre-school children had received a course of three injections by the end of the year. At the time of writing, the age range had been extended to 40 years and schemes are now in progress for effecting this.

Pneumonia.

Three cases of primary pneumonia were notified.

Dysentery.

An outbreak of Sonne Dysentery occurred in the County School in Bagshot during the year.

The first cases occurred on the 23rd. April, but there was unfortunately a delay of ten days before the diagnosis of dysentery was suspected and confirmed. Preventive measures were then only put into operation.

The canteen staff were examined and found free from infection. There was no reason to suspect water, food or milk as the source of the infection as all proved satisfactory on bacteriological examination.

Special attention was paid to personal hygiene, e.g. proper cleansing of the hands by all immediately after using the L.C., as well as before handling food. Environmental hygiene was enforced, in particular disinfection of L.Cs. and their seats, the provision of bowls with disinfectant, and separate towels in lieu of roller towels shared in common.

The medical practitioners concerned were notified of the position and of the antibiotic drugs to which the organism had proved sensitive.

A total of thirty-one cases were notified, either in patients attending the Bagshot Primary or Secondary Schools, or as home contacts.

Twenty cases were confirmed as positive, and there were a similar number of symptomless carriers.

The outbreak ceased one month following the institution of preventive measures.

Certain points of importance in prevention have emerged as a result of experience in this and similar outbreaks in recent years:-

1. Sh. sonnei is often highly infective and it takes very few of these organisms to infect a child.
2. Personal contact is of paramount importance in spread of dysentery compared with carrying of infection by food or food utensils.
3. The institution of preventive measures in personal environmental hygiene is well repaid.
4. Symptomless excretors of the organism should be searched for and dealt with in outbreaks affecting children.
5. Early ascertainment of the occurrence of dysentery is of great importance as prevention of spread is very much easier in the early stage of an outbreak than later. Any case of diarrhoea, especially in schools, should be regarded as due to dysentery until a definite diagnosis is arrived at.
6. An adequate supply of basins with hot and cold water laid on, coupled with the percentage standard of W.Cs. as laid down by the Board will go far to secure early control of the disease.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	Total cases notified.					
Smallpox	-
Scarlet Fever	15
Diphtheria	-
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-
Pneumonia	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-
Erysipelas	1
Malaria	-
Acute Encephalitis	-
Measles	327
Whooping Cough	1
Meningococcal Infection	-
Dysentery	22
Polio-myelitis - paralytic	-
Polio-myelitis - non-paralytic	-
Food Poisoning	-

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).
According to Age Groups.

	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	5 - 10 years	10 - 15 years	15 - 25 years	25 - 35 years	35 - 45 years	45 - 65 years	65 years and upwards	Unspecified.	TOTAL
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	1	-	1	8	4	-	1	-	-	-	19
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid fever)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	4	24	28	29	33	163	34	2	2	1	-	-	7	327
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	-	1	-	11	6	-	-	1	1	-	1	22
Polio-myelitis- paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polio-myelitis- non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases occurring in Council Schools.

Date	Chickenpox	German Measles	Mumps
January	-	-	1
February	-	-	-
March	-	-	1
April	1	-	-
May	10	-	-
June	12	-	14
July	18	-	1
August	-	-	-
September	1	-	-
October	-	-	-
November	17	-	-
December	1	-	-

Tuberculosis.

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-35 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-45 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-55 years	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-65 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cases added to register during the year:

New cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Transfer into district	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Cases removed from register during year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12

Total on register at end of year:

Pulmonary - Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Non-Pulmonary - Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Net increase for the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

The Chest Physician is in attendance at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey. New cases are examined there and if confirmed as tuberculous the homes concerned are visited and contacts of the patient are invited to attend for further examination. Clinical and X-ray examinations of these contacts are carried out and arrangements are made for tuberculin testing and B.C.G. vaccination, if found necessary.

The Prophylaxis of Tuberculosis.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

This has been carried out on domiciliary contacts of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and infants at known risk since 1950.

In 1954 it was extended to school children between the 13th. and 14th. birthday. These children are first tested with tuberculin and if found negative are vaccinated. Approximately 70 per cent of these children have been tested and it was found necessary to vaccinate over 90 per cent of these.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

No action was required for the compulsory removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis whose lodging or accommodation prevented the adoption of proper precautions to prevent the spread of infection or who were not taking proper precautions.

SCHOOLS.

There are in the district eight Primary, two Secondary Modern and three Independent Schools. It is customary for Head Teachers of County Schools to notify the Medical Officer of Health of absences from schools in the case of suspected infectious disease.

During the year all school canteens and kitchens were again sprayed for the purpose of limiting the fly and insect population in those premises.

MILK SUPPLY.

Since 1954 all milk sold in the district is required to be heat treated in accordance with the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, or, if raw, to be derived from attested herds, and sold as Tuberculin Tested to which the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations apply. Milk now retailed in the district can be considered safe, provided adequate pasteurisation is carried out. It is, therefore, considered necessary to continue testing milk for adequate pasteurisation and as an additional safeguard to test unpasteurised milk for presence of tuberculosis.

The following are the number of milk vendors on the Registers:-

Cowkeepers who are retail traders	...	...	...	4
Retail purveyors whose premises are within the area				7
Retail purveyors whose premises are outside the area				3
Dealers who have been granted Supplementary Licences				3
Dealers who have been granted licences to sell designated milk	...	...	...	7

Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.
Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

During the year sixty-six samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological and biological tests. All samples were satisfactory with the exception of three samples of T.T. Farm bottled milk which failed the methylene blue test. The matter was taken up with the appropriate Ministry Department responsible for milk production. The farms concerned were situated in Berkshire.

Details of the tests are as follows:-

Designation of Milk	Phosphatase Test	Methylene Blue Test	Turbidity Test	Biological Test
Pasteurised	21	21	-	-
T.T. Pasteurised	17	17	-	-
T.T. Farm Bottled	-	17	-	7
Sterilised	-	-	4	-

** Unsatisfactory in 3 cases.

The phosphatase test gives an indication of effective pasteurisation, and the methylene blue test determines keeping quality and cleanliness. Biological examination is used to detect tubercular infection in milk. The turbidity test checks the efficiency of sterilisation.

Ice-Cream.

There is one manufacturer in the district. Equipment and plant are in accordance with the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations and are maintained to the satisfaction of the Local Authority. With this exception, all the ice-cream sold in the Rural District is manufactured outside the district, mainly by firms of national repute.

Twenty samples were taken for examination. All samples were placed in Grade 1, which is the highest standard of bacteriological purity.

SWIMMING POOL.

There is one private swimming pool in the area to which the public are admitted during the summer months. This is an outdoor swimming pool of 95,000 gallons capacity. The method of continuous rapid filtration combined with continuous sterilisation and aeration is employed. This is capable of keeping the water clear and sparkling in appearance and of a bacterial purity approximating to that of drinking water.

Eleven samples were taken during the year and all but two were of the required bacteriological standard, that is, absence of *B. Coli* in 100 ml. The chlorine residual has occasionally been found below the required standard of 0.2 parts per million during periods when the bathing load is excessive.

WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Water Supply.

The parish of Bisley is supplied by the Eoking Water Company and the parishes of Chobham and Windlesham by the South West Suburban Water Company.

Twenty-six samples of water were taken from these two supplies during the year, all of which were satisfactory.

Eleven samples of well water were taken.

In 1959 693 yards of new main were laid in Chobham and 333 yards

in Windlesham; 358 yards of new main were laid in Bisley.

During the year four premises which were served by wells have been connected to a company's water main. One other such house has been demolished. Notice under Section 138 of the Public Health Act, 1936 was served in one case, and provision has been made in estimates for future statutory action in the year 1960.

As a result of further surveys, four additional houses were noted without a piped supply and the total number in the rural district now stands at 22. Eight of these are sub-standard properties in other respects and in the case of three others there is no convenient water main. With a total number of houses in the district of nearly 5,000 the position is not unsatisfactory.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Lightwater.

The Scheme for the enlargement of the Lightwater Sewage Works was started in September, 1959 and at the time of writing work is substantially under way. The sewerage extension connected with the scheme is almost completed.

Bisley.

Work on a sewer extension to deal with the bulk of the houses in Queens Lane, Bisley, is due to be started in 1960.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Sections 1, 2, 6 and 32 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, are administered by the Surrey County Council. The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Bagshot Rural District during 1959.

Articles	Analysed		Adulterated or deteriorated	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Cheese Spread ..	1	-	1	-
Coconut	1	-	-	-
Crab, potted or tinned	1	-	-	-
Flavouring syrup	1	-	-	-
Ice-cream	2	-	-	-
Marzipan	2	-	2	-
Mango cheeks tinned	-	1	-	-
Meat, cooked and prepared	-	1	-	-
Milk	31	2	-	-
Sugar Corn	-	1	-	-
TOTAL ..	39	5	3	-

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Bagshot, Surrey.
June, 1960.

To the Chairman and Members of the Bagshot Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the third annual report for the year 1959.

The department has for the whole of this year, been fully and satisfactorily staffed and I am glad to report that the prospects of it remaining so, are good. As a result, the routine work and inspections have received their fair share of attention. As more of my time seems to be taken up with office and administration work, much of the routine inspections have been dealt with by Mr. M. Steer. These he has carried out efficiently and I am indebted to him.

The opportunity has been taken to give the public cleansing service more supervision and a first effort for many years to get to grips with the problem has been started. Inspections of food businesses have been stepped up. The slum clearance question has received close attention and progress made.

The cesspool emptying service has benefited from the Chobham and Bisley Sewerage Scheme and a satisfactory service has been maintained throughout the year. We can now look forward to the Lightwater Sewerage extension scheme providing a further relief to the costs of cesspool emptying and not least to the public health aspect.

The starting of a new refuse disposal tip has demanded much supervision and the work is now proceeding smoothly. Rodent Control activities have been stepped up and provide a most valuable public health, economic and social service.

Many calls for advice on aspects of environmental health and hygiene have again been made during the year. All help possible has been given. This work appears in few reports and minutes and I take this opportunity of recording it, confident that it will meet with your approval.

My thanks are due to the office and depot staff for their work during the year. May I express my appreciation to members for

their support which, as always, has given us confidence and encouragement in our efforts.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. S. FABLES.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report of the Public Health Inspector.

Inspections of:

Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts	..	..	..	..	38
Premises inspected under the Public Health Acts other than above	..	..	..	..	228
Premises inspected re infectious diseases	..	..	..	..	10
Visits in connection with Sonne Dysentery Outbreak	..	..	..	..	132
Faecal samples in connection with above	..	..	..	..	328
Food premises and under the Meat Regulations	..	..	..	..	136
Dairies	..	..	..	..	12
Factories, etc.	..	..	..	..	90
Encampments (Gent and Van Dwellers)	..	..	..	..	45
Rodent Control	..	..	..	..	156
Diseases of animals (Waste Food) Order 1957	..	..	..	..	55

Total Inspections: 902

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health made by Public Health Inspectors.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	7	-	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 applies	70	77	7	-
3. Other premises under the Act excluding Outworkers' premises	6	6	-	-
TOTAL	80	90	7	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	-	1	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences relating to Homework)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5	5	-	2	-

Factories Act, 1937.

Means of Escape in Case of Fire.

Certain factories must be certified as being provided with reasonable means of escape in case of fire. The section applies in this district to factories which employ more than 20 or which store or use inflammable materials. The position is summarised as follows:

Number of factories to which Section 34 applies	...	10
Number of certificates issued since 1958	...	5
Number of certificates revised since 1958		
having been originally issued prior to 1958	...	4
Number of certificates in process of issue	...	1

Smoke Abatement.

No action was necessary under Sections 101-103 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Premises and Occupations controlled by Byelaws.

No offensive trade has been established and there are no known underground sleeping rooms.

Eradication of Vermin.

During the year no cases of bed bug infestation were located. Advice and assistance was given in disinestations of cockroaches. All school meals kitchens were treated against flies twice during the year and results indicated that while one hundred per cent eradication was not effected, the work was well worth while.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

During the year 804 premises were inspected for rats or mice. Two hundred and forty-two infestations of rats were located. These, together with thirty mice infestations, were treated by the Council's Rodent Operator. A charge for this service was made at business premises. Private houses were treated without charge except where there was evidence of neglect which had encouraged or aggravated infestations. The number of inspections of premises was increased by 332 to 804 during the year and the number of rat infestations located and treated shows an increase of 101 over the previous year.

The usual sewer tests were carried out and negative results show that there were no infestations of the Councils' sewerage systems.

Again the importance of regular inspection of the district for the early detection of rat infestations must be emphasised and the Council's support for the provision of the necessary service is most welcome.

Cesspool emptying.

The cesspool emptying service was revised at the beginning of 1959 and the main change was the extension of the service, without direct charge to the whole of the district. The scheme provided for the emptying of cesspools without charge at all properties not on the line of a sewer, four times annually at quarterly intervals. A charge was to be made for all additional emptyings and for all work at premises on the line of a sewer but not connected to it.

Meanwhile the effects of the Chobham and Bisley Sewerage schemes were felt during the year as more cesspools were eliminated as a result of sewer connections. During the year 2,742 emptyings were carried out as compared with 3,122 last year. Of these emptyings, 749 were in Windlesham parish and 1993 in the parishes of Bisley and Chobham. The three vehicles, consisting of two petrol powered Dennis vehicles of 800 gallon capacity and one 1100 gallon diesel powered Shelvoke and Drewry vehicle, travelled 26,126 miles during the year. The fuel consumption was 7.04 and 6.82 miles per gallon (petrol vehicles) and 12.45 miles per gallon (diesel vehicle).

Refuse Collection.

During the year two Shelvoke and Drewry 16/18 cu.yd. vehicles and a Dennis side loader were used on the three refuse collection rounds covering the whole of the local district. During the year an order was placed for a third Shelvoke and Drewry vehicle to replace the old Dennis side loader.

The frequency of collection was reduced during the summer months when the staff take their annual holidays. The additional work arising from the building during the last few years was obviously having an effect on the collection frequency too and it was thought desirable to carry out a survey of the refuse collection service as a whole and also a modified time and motion study. This type of survey had never been done before and was started with the co-operation of the refuse collecting staff towards the end of the year. A report and recommendations can be expected early in 1960.

There seems little doubt that refuse collection cannot compete equally on the local labour market with alternative jobs available in industry. As long as there is no alternative to the handling of refuse from house to a waiting vehicle the labour problem will remain and the only attraction to men can be a financial one. This will have to be

faced and the ratepayer who insists that a weekly collection of domestic refuse is essential must be prepared to pay for it. Refuse is collected from some 5009 premises by the three vehicles on their fixed rounds. In addition the salvage vehicle calls on shops and factories for waste paper and also a special collection is made to certain business premises weekly for a small charge. The 5009 premises yield some 6239 dustbins and the establishment for the three vehicles is three drivers and nine loaders. The refuse and special collection vehicles together with the converted truck used mainly on refuse disposal covered 30,917 miles during the year. Fuel consumption was at the following rate:-

1. Diesel S. & D.	7251 miles = 10.71 m.p.g.)	The three refuse collection rounds. Spare refuse collection vehicle and special collections.
2. Diesel S. & D.	7539 miles = 10.47 m.p.g.)	
3. Petrol Dennis	7058 miles = 7.64 m.p.g.)	
4. Petrol Dennis	5551 miles = 9.2 m.p.g.)	
5. Truck	3518 miles = 7.53 m.p.g.)	Refuse disposal and special collections and general duties.

Refuse Disposal.

It is estimated that some 4500 tons of refuse were disposed of during the year. Tipping was started at the new tip site in Chobham in June. The main problem was found to be the provision of sufficient covering material on the spot so essential to the satisfactory and nuisance-free operation of a refuse tip. Adequate covering material is available at the Bagshot tip site and the problem was finding the labour and time to transport it to Chobham. The tractor and truck have proved invaluable in this respect and after initial difficulties the tip is now satisfactory.

Salvage.

During 1959 salvaged materials were collected and sorted. The following items were sold to merchants:

	Tons.	£
Paper, cardboard, newspapers	107	895
Rags, wools, scrap iron, non-ferrous metals, bones, tyres, etc.	-	213
		<u>£1108.</u>

Conclusions.

The post-war building which has taken place in the district has been making an ever-increasing demand on the resources of the refuse collection and disposal service. It has been most noticeable during 1959. In addition the labour position has been at its worst for some years. The equipping of the service with new larger capacity vehicles has done much to balance the effect of labour shortage. The survey of the service carried out shows that 5009 premises are dealt with by three vehicles on domestic refuse collection. It was found that the three rounds were not of equal size and the times taken to collect each round varied as shown:-

<u>Round No.</u>	<u>Premises.</u>	<u>Bins.</u>	<u>Time taken to collect.</u>
1	1671	2016	45 hours 15 mins.
2	1616	1931	43 hours
3	1717	2292	57 hours 25 mins.

In terms of frequency of collection these figures mean that over a 5½ day week which was operating at the time of the survey the rounds were completed in 8, 9, and 10 days respectively, (Sunday included). Taking all circumstances into account it was considered that this performance was not unsatisfactory and that any appreciable improvement could not be expected without financial incentive. At the time of writing this matter is under consideration and it is hoped that a solution will be found to the mutual satisfaction of the ratepayers. Council and staff.

HOUSING.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	.. .. .	163
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.. .. .	163
(2)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.. .. .	5
(3)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	.. .. .	46

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without the Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	34
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Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

(a) (i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	5
(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	.. .. .	8
(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	.. .. .	51
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	.. .. .	5
(c) (i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	.. .. .	3
(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	.. .. .	16
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	.. .. .	Nil.

Rehousing Programme.

During the year 35 houses were completed and 10 were under construction at the end of the year.

Private Enterprise Building.

In 1957 134 houses were erected and there were 103 under construction at the 31st. December.

Unfit Houses.

Since the compilation of the unfit house list in accordance with the requirements of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, one-hundred and twenty-eight houses have appeared on that list. The number on the list at time of writing stands at 50. Formal action under demolition and closing sections of the Housing Acts has been limited largely as a result of restrictions on Council House allocations and much of the repairs, reconditioning and improvement which has permitted 78 houses to be removed from the "unfit-list" has been done by informal representation, assisted in some cases by the offer of improvement grants. Many houses have been saved by Improvement Grants from becoming Category 5 houses already and although these are not shown in the above figures they are most important as it is just as vital to prevent deterioration in housing standards as to deal with cases on the list which have already become unfit.

The residual 50 are to be reviewed by the Council at the earliest opportunity in order to formulate a programme to deal with the hard core of the problem which comprises some 20 out of 50 houses left on the list. Consideration might be given to the service of repair notices in certain cases, where the judgement on the house and its placing in Category 5 has perhaps been somewhat severe. It is true to say that the occupants of Category 5 houses in the rural district in many cases have lived in their houses for many years and are not anxious to change their abode late in life. Complaints from tenants are very few. The houses are in the main detached or semi-detached cottages with plenty of air space about them and can in no way be compared with the terraced properties of urban areas of population conjured to the mind by the word "slum". Nevertheless some balance must be struck between the duties of the Council under the Housing Acts and the human problems involved.

Rent Act, 1957.

During the year only two applications were made for certificates of disrepair and in both cases undertakings from the landlord were accepted. This brings the total number of applications to a mere 20 since 1957. The Rent Act received quite a lot of publicity during the early months of coming into force and many enquiries have been made to the office. Yet there has been definite reluctance on the part of tenants to use the Act.

Moveable Dwellings.

At the beginning of the year 20 applications were received for renewal of licences to station and use caravans. Eighteen licences were granted for 1959. Thirteen other caravans were known in the district for which licences were not required and 14 caravans were removed from their sites during the previous year. The caravan dwellings presented no problem to the public health department during the year, although the position requires constant supervision.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Distribution of catering and food premises is as follows:-

Cafes and Restaurants	-	28	Greengrocers	-	8
School Kitchens	-	6	Ice-cream manufacturer	-	1
Fried Fish Shops	-	2	Confectioners	-	
Works Canteens	-	3	(ice-cream & sweets)	-	14
Institutions, etc.	-	3	General Stores	-	40
Sports Clubs Kitchens	-	3	Butchers	-	11
Institutes and Working Mens Clubs	-	5	Fishmongers	-	8
Hotels	-	4	Bakers and Cakes	-	5
Public Houses	-	26	Dairies	-	3
			Mobile shops	-	5
		82			95

There are nine sausage and pressed meat manufacturers' premises and sixty-two ice-cream vendors' premises registered under Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Food Hygiene.

The limitation of space available in many of the food businesses imposes some difficulties in the maintenance of good hygiene. This is a difficult problem, but I am glad to report that several shops have been able to expand their floor area and re-design the lay-out of their premises with due regard to the hygiene requirements. The installation of frozen food cabinets in many shops does much to conserve space and from the hygiene point of view this trend can only be welcomed. No complaints have been received of the spoiling of frozen foods in the district and inspections have revealed a satisfactory state of affairs. More refrigerated display cabinets are appearing in the shops and this again is a good thing with the ever increasing demand for meat products both cooked and uncooked which are sold for immediate consumption. One or two examples of display cabinets which are not too easily cleaned have been seen but this is probably inevitable with compactness a necessity in certain premises.

The good relations prevail which have always existed between the Public Health Department and owners and managers of food businesses and their associated food handlers. Visits have been made as often as possible and the general standard of hygiene is not unsatisfactory. During the year, the one premises which had been causing the Council some serious concern ceased to operate as a food business.

Twenty samples of ice-cream were taken at regular intervals during the year and all were placed in Grade I which indicates the lowest bacterial content of the product. Five samples from one automatic vending machine in the district were also satisfactory from a cleanliness point of view. Samples of pork sausages taken from manufacturers in the district were tested for the presence of salmonella and negative results were obtained in every case.

One-hundred and thirty-six inspections were made under the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Unfit Food.

During the year the following items were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed having been judged unfit for human consumption:-

- 24 lbs. Herring.
- 7 lbs. Haddock.
- 14 lbs. Smoked Eel.
- 28 lbs. Chicken.
- 19 demi poussin chickens.
- 1 Lambs pluck.
- 30 lbs. Frozen Rabbit.
- 10 lbs. Frozen Lambs Livers

3 cases Pears.

Large quantity of miscellaneous tinned foods.

Diseases of Animals, (Waste Food) Order 1957.

Waste foods may, if not boiled for one hour, spread foot and mouth and other disease. This order prohibits the feeding of unboiled waste foods to pigs and poultry. It also controls the movement of unboiled swill from one premises to another. The Order also prohibits the carriage of animals, poultry, or feeding stuffs in a vehicle that is carrying unboiled waste food and requires the disinfection of vehicles after carrying unboiled waste food.

The provisions of the Order are mentioned in some detail because this is the first year of operation of the Order in the Rural District by the Public Health Department. The Diseases of Animals (Licencing of Waste Food Sterilization Plant) Order 1954 was administered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The 1957 Order was administered by the County Council and the duties were delegated to this Council at the beginning of the year.

Fourteen premises are licenced under the Order and 55 visits were made during the year for the purpose of inspections.

